molasses flavored with fusel oil. It is very easy to carry a small bottle of fusel oil into the country, where molasses can usually be procured at the village store. Nothing has a more groggy odor, and explanations are to be made in prohibition communities and to one's unentomological friends.

At sugar, Mr. Pollard and the writer each caught *Catocala coccinata*, *C. similis* and *C. gracilis*. The last two were also collected on the tree trunks in the day time. Hardly any other moth came to the sugar, but the long-legged Orthopterous insect, *Atlanticus dorsalis*, was in attendance. Both males and females were thus attracted.

In the way of insect architecture we found several sheds made by *Cremastogaster pilosa* over the Coccidæ on the twigs of the pitch pine, and a great many of the tubes made with silk and sand by the larvæ of *Prionopteryx nebulifera*. These usually led from the underground chamber, where the larva was to be found, up the stem of a huckleberry bush to the foliage. Sometimes the food plant was sand myrtle (*Leiophyllum buxifolium*), and Dr. Lutz found one instance where the caterpillar had carried many of the sand myrtle leaves into its burrow. Mr. Daecke has an account of these sand-tubes and their builder in *Entomological News* for January, 1905. Mr. Kearfott has also made observations upon them.

Mr. Doll collected many caterpillars, Mr. Dow many beetles, Mr. Olsen a goodly number of bugs, and no doubt there were many conspicuous finds here unnoticed. And as to all of the little things who can say, for the entomologist always dwells in the land of the unknown.

A NEW HONEY ANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

By William Morton Wheeler,

Boston, Mass.

Myrmecocystus lugubris, new species.

Worker. — Length 2.5–4 mm.

Head distinctly longer than broad, subrectangular, very nearly as broad in front as behind, with straight subparallel sides and rounded posterior border. Eyes somewhat more than one fifth as long as the sides of the head, more convex and larger than in *M. melliger* Forel, smaller than in *M. mexicanus* Wesmael. Ocelli very small. Mandibles 7-toothed, the apical tooth longest and curved. Clypeus convex but not carinate, with broadly and evenly rounded, but not projecting, anterior border. Frontal area obsolescent. Maxillary palpi very long and slender, their terminal joint not

more than half as long as the penultimate. Antennæ slender. Thorax as in *M. melliger*, pronotum nearly as broad as long; mesoëpinotal depression very shallow and rather short in profile; epinotum rounded, with subequal base and declivity. Petiole less than half as broad as the epinotum, slightly inclined forward, much more compressed anteroposteriorly and with much sharper border than in *melliger* and *mexicanus* or any of their subspecies or varieties. The posterior surface of the petiole is flat, the anterior feebly convex, the border, seen from behind, very faintly impressed in the middle. Gaster rather large, capable of considerable distension. Legs long and slender.

Mandibles subopaque, coarsely striated. Remainder of body shining, very finely and obscurely punctate; head more glabrous than the thorax and gaster.

Hairs and pubescence white, rather long; the former erect on the body and legs, but not on the antennal scapes; clypeal and gular ammochætæ long and conspicuous. The hairs on the legs are much shorter than those on the body, the pubescence on the head sparser than on the thorax and gaster.

Body black; clypeus, antennæ, palpi, legs and intersegmental constrictions of gaster piceous or fuscous; mandibles and mouth sordid yellow.

Described from fifteen specimens taken by Mr. J. Chester Bradley at Otis, in the Mojave Desert, California (Dec. 16, 1908). The two largest workers (measuring 4 mm.) have the gaster greatly distended and are evidently in a semireplete condition, showing that this species has the honey-storing habits of *M. mexicanus* and the typical *M. melliger*. The new species is remarkable on account of its diminutive size, the absence of erect hairs on the antennal scapes, the deep coloration of the body and the peculiar structure of the petiole, which is not thick and blunt in profile as in *M. melliger* or subcuneate as in *M. mexicanus*, but much compressed anteroposteriorly as in certain species of *Formica* and *Camponotus*.

FOUR NEW CERAMBYCIDÆ.

By Charles Schaeffer,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Atylostagma glabrum, new species.

Pale yellowish-testaceous, upper surface without pubescence, except a narrow transverse basal line of thorax and scutellum and a few scattered erect hairs on head, sides of prothorax and base of elytra. Head coarsely, not densely punctate. Eyes coarsely granulated, lower lobe extending slightly in front of antennal tubercle, the latter widely separated. Antennæ (female) extending to about apical fourth of elytra; first joint slightly clavate, about as long as second and third together; joints serrate and bispinose, from the third gradually increasing in length, twelfth joint small, about